KEY POINTS

- PPA can be largely divided into three variants or subtypes, semantic, nonfluent, and logopenic, each with distinct functional neuroanatomy, underlying proteinopathies and clinical characteristics.
- Premortem neuropathological prediction of PPA can be highly accurate by combining the clinical, neuroanatomical, genetic, and biomarker evidence.
- PPA provides additional valuable perspectives for understanding the neural basis of speech and language.
- PPA is an ideal model to study the link between clinical, neuroimaging, and neurobiological vulnerability in focal neurodegenerative disorders.

Primary progressive aphasia: a model for neurodegenerative disease.
Tee, Boon; Gorno-Tempini, Maria

Current Opinion in Neurology. 32(2):255-265, April 2019.
DOI: 10.1097/WCO.0000000000000673

Box 1. no caption available